

ADEPT
Legal Commentaries

July 2002

Parliament Activity Review July 1-5, 2002

July 5, 2002

The period covered by this report was relatively calm, and this because Council of Europe resolution has taken the central stage again. The governing is taking measures to meet in due time the requirements set forth in the resolution, whereas opposition is monitoring them.

Some of the legal acts passed are of great interest and we shall closely examine them.

Legal acts adopted in the final reading

I). Law on revising state budget for year 2002.

ADEPT comment: The law decreased the budgetary deficit by Lei 40 million. Further, financial resources have been redistributed from one category to another, which greatly dissatisfied many deputies, including those from the majority faction. The debates held in Parliament highlighted how several deputies lobby for the increase of funds allocated to sectors, which they coordinate.

The law also operates amendments with regard to:

1. Proper taxation of cane raw sugar. Noteworthy, domestic producers protested against the government economic policy, which facilitates the import of cane raw sugar, while the export of the Moldovan sugar has considerably decreased.
2. Deadline for paying VAT tax, excises, and customs fee for imported goods.
3. Quota of transfers from the state budget to local budgets for salary raise to the workers in the social sphere.
4. New budget category for the Constitutional Court so far provided under the judiciary category.
5. Loan worth Lei 100 million to be granted by the National Bank of Moldova to the Government, for covering the budget deficit and servicing external debts. Noteworthy, last year the Government received a Lei 30 million loan under a similar law, though there has been no sign of its reimbursement.

II). Law on mobilization and its preparation.

ADEPT comment: The law suffered no changes as compared to the first reading, except for some minor changes. The bill is meant to bring the law in accordance with the economic and financial potential of the state.

III). Law on the modification of legal acts on education.

ADEPT comment: As initially intended, the law includes several key elements:

1. Changing the name of the ministry into the Ministry of Education.
2. Dissolution of the Evaluation and Accreditation Commission and entrusting those responsibilities to bodies due to be established within the Ministry of Education.
3. Reorganizing the Ministry and defining new job roles.

IV). Law on the modification of the Law on the Production and Sale of Ethyl Alcohol.

ADEPT comment: Under the law licensees for en detail sale of alcohol products issued before the enforcement of the Law on licenses shall be valid until the expiration of their term.

V). Law on Ratification of the CIS Convention on forced transfer of patients with mental disorders.

ADEPT comment: The relevant Convention was signed in Moscow in 1997 and provides for the procedure of transferring in custody persons acting irresponsible, who committed serious offences, provided a final sentences has been issued.

The convict shall be transferred into the custody, at the request of the country member to the Convention upon mutual agreement of the parties.

VI). Law on approving the cancellation of financial penalties and sanctions of the taxpayers who paid the arrears to the state budget.

ADEPT comment: The law is aimed to encourage honest taxpayers by canceling their penalties and fees, provided they paid the arrears to the state budget. More than 40,000 enterprises, which managed to pay the said arrears until December 1, 2001, will benefit of this law.

VII). Law on modification and completion of legal acts related to advertising.

ADEPT comment: The law provides for the penal and administrative liability for breaching legal acts regulating advertising.

VIII). Law on modification and completion of legal acts regulating the enforcement of court rulings.

ADEPT comment: The law toughens the penal liability for intentional failure to enforce the court rulings.

IX). Resolution on the evaluation of the enforcement of the Law on Carabineer.

ADEPT comment: The Resolutions highlights that local government failed to take due measures to ensure the enforcement of the said law. In this respect the Ministry of Interior has been entrusted to take measures so as to eliminate the flaws identified.

Further, it was established that the Government should ensure adequate accommodation of the military and oversee the correct spending of funds allotted for the board of military.

X). Resolution on the evaluation of the enforcement of the Law on Petroleum Products.

ADEPT comment: The report on this issue raised a lot of debates in Parliament. It was even suggested to set deadlines for the Government to put an end to smuggling, or to resign.

The resolution points to the flaws and unsatisfactory activity of the Government and local public administration in enforcing the said law. The Government was entrusted to develop and enforce legal acts providing for the automated tracking of the petroleum and its sale.

Further, the Government will have to take measures in view of environment safety. Until January 1, 2002 the Government shall report on the enforcement of the resolution.

Acts adopted in the first reading (not final)

I). Draft law on the modification of legal acts on bankruptcy.

ADEPT comment: The draft is aimed to eliminate the deficiencies in enforcing the Law on Bankruptcy. Specifically, it provides for licensing the managers working in the bankrupt companies.

II). Law on Scientific and Technological Data.

ADEPT comment: The draft determines the state policy with regard to scientific and technological data, and methodology on using such data. The draft includes provisions on:

1. Notions: - *author of data; database; beneficiary of information; info fund; information institutes; information product; information services, etc.*
 2. Relations between the parties: authors, copyright holder, beneficiaries, producers, intermediaries, etc.
 3. Priorities of the state policy in the filed.
 4. Monitoring activity.
 5. Rights and obligations. .
 6. Single national information space.
 7. Information market, etc.
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III). Law on the modification of the Parliament Regulation.

ADEPT comment: The law is meant to bring in accordance the Regulation with the modifications operated to the legislation, and the experience acquired by the Parliament.

Previously, the draft stirred fervent debates in Parliament, so that it was excluded from the agenda as opposition blamed the authors for obstructing them. Until the next hearing the draft is to be worked upon, while politically sensible issues shall be excluded beforehand.

Parliament Activity Review July 8-12, 2002

July 17, 2002

The Parliament was very prolific in the time period covered by the comment, one of its major achievements being the adoption of the Law on Cults. Another important event of the week was deputy Valeriu Plesca's refusal to return from his official visit in Brussels. The deputy stated that "unless Government stops persecuting him and his family he wouldn't return back". The governing officials were very much dissatisfied with this incident as it happened on the eve of the meeting of parliamentary factions with the Council of Europe General Secretary. The opposition would definitely exploit the incident to their advantage, i.e. to prove Council of Europe that things are not quite well in Moldova, even if the Parliament and Government try to comply with the CE Resolution.

Let us consider some of the most important legislative acts adopted by the Parliament:

Legal acts adopted in the final reading

I). Law on modification of the Law on Cults.

ADEPT comment: The issue of the Bessarabian Church has been in the spotlight for a long time. It culminated with the ruling of European Court for Human Rights obliging the Republic of Moldova to pay the damages incurred for the failure to register the Church. Further the CE Parliamentary Assembly obliged the Republic of Moldova to comply with the Court ruling and register the Bessarabian Church. Despite the flaws in the legislation, invoked by the Communist authorities they have started looking for compromise solutions, namely the draft law secretly developed by the Government and recently approved by the Parliament. In particular the modifications refer to:

1. Law on Cults (No.979-XII of 24.03.92) provides:

"**Article 9.** Freedom of cults' organization and functioning.

Cults are free to organize themselves and could freely operate provided their rituals comply with Constitution, this law and legislation in force. Otherwise the cults shall not be recognized by the state."

Under the modifications passed by the Parliament, religious cults are free to organize themselves and operate in line with their own norms, provided their charter does not include provisions breaching the country's independence, sovereignty, security and public order. Further, cults should refrain from supporting political activities or any other kind of activity running counter to Constitution and law.

"**Article 14.** Recognizing cults.

To be able to organize and function, cults should be recognized by the Government resolution. Upon violation of Article 9 paragraph (1) of this Law, the recognition shall be withdrawn".

Under the amendments, to be able to organize themselves and operate, cults shall submit to the State Body for Cults an application on organization and operation and their charter. The relevant body shall register the cult within 30 days of submitting the application.

If the cult does not observe the provisions of Article 9, the registration shall be cancelled, whereas activity prohibited until the court rules otherwise.

Article 15, providing for the approval of the cult Charter shall be excluded.

According to the final provisions, applications submitted prior to the enforcement of the law shall be considered declarations. Thus, the Government is excluded from the cults' registration procedure. This solution has been praised as being a very reasonable one. On the one hand the Government wouldn't have to issue a resolution on the Bessarabian Church registration, thus avoiding criticism from the Moldovan Church; and on the other hand, Bessarabian Church would be able to freely operate and enjoy all the rights.

By settling the Bessarabian Church problem, the incumbent governing proved to be more democratic than all the previous ruling parties since 1991. However, some problems might occur in the enforcement of the law due to

the flaws in the amendments, namely clear-cut definition of cults. In the future certain religious groups may claim the "cult" status, and the same rights other cults enjoy. And this given recent spread of proselytism and lack of a legal mechanism to decline a cult registration on the grounds that it is not a real cult. Let's hope that the authors of the draft law shall address those drawbacks.

The Law also provides for the modification of the Code of Civil Procedure, adding new grounds, i.e. ruling of the European Court for Human Rights, for revising final court rulings.

II). Law on the modification of the Dwelling Code and Code of Civil Procedure.

ADEPT comment: Under the law, provisions allowing prosecutors to eject tenants from the holdings they reside in without any authorization, or from the holdings at risk of demolition, are excluded. Further the law provides for efficient legal mechanisms of guaranteeing right to property and right to justice, so as to defend legal rights and interests.

III). Law on modification of the Law on Construction Quality.

ADEPT comment: Under the law, construction materials produced in Moldova are exempted from the 0.5% fee payable to an extra-budgetary fund. The modifications were dictated by the crisis in the construction industry, the great majority of companies being insolvent due to the high cost of production given old and expensive technologies.

IV). Law on the modification and completion of the Law on Legislative Expertise.

ADEPT comment: Under the law, specialized subdivisions of the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defense and Information and Security Service are entitled to provide legislative expertise. In addition, independent experts holders of license are also entitled to provide legislative expertise, except for penal cases. The law abolishes the monopoly of the Republican Institute for Judiciary and Criminal Expertise of the Ministry of Justice, which failed to meet the needs in the field. The institute also lacks necessary technical equipment due to scarce of funding.

V). Law on completing the Law on Government.

ADEPT comment: Under the law, a Legislative Center shall be established within the Government, which would be a central specialized public authority in the field of drafting and providing expertise on the Government and Presidency acts.

VI). Law on the modification of the privatization program for 1997-1998.

ADEPT comment: Under the modification, a series of companies whose stocks was not attractive to investors, or whose status as a state company should be preserved, were excluded from the privatization program.

VII). Resolution on the evaluation of the enforcement of the Law on Public Service.

ADEPT comment: The Parliament noted unsatisfactory enforcement of the Law, especially with regard to human resource management and training. The Government was entrusted to submit to Parliament proposals on perfecting the Law on Public Service; to develop the Public Officer Regulation and to enforce professional development plans.

During the current session the Parliament heard reports on the enforcement of various law, once again proving its serious intentions in exercising parliament control.

Legal acts examined in the first reading (not final)

I). Draft law on requisition of goods and services for the public interest.

ADEPT comment: The draft law defines:

- a. Requisition of goods;
- b. Service provision.

The draft also envisages the following: the reasons for requisition of goods and services; curfew; types of goods that may be requisite; record or goods requisite; costs, fees and payback, appeals; exemption from requisition; liability, etc.

II). Draft law on cooperation in investment.

ADEPT comment: The Agreement was signed back in 1993 by the CIS states and provided for the cooperation of the member states in developing and implementing an investment policy. The Agreement provides for the mutual protection of investments and regulates the investor status.

III). Draft law on the ratification of the Convention on Protecting Investors' Rights.

ADEPT comment: The Convention regulates different types of investments, guarantees investors rights to make investments and make profit.

IV). Draft law on the modification of the Fiscal Code.

ADEPT comment: Under the draft, new methods of deducting philanthropic donations are established, namely up to 10%. Also the draft specifies the organizations which may benefit of philanthropic donations and sponsorship. Further, the Government is entrusted to devise a method for confirming philanthropic and sponsorship expenses.

The draft is aimed to boost philanthropy and sponsorship, via increasing by 3% the amount of deductions allowed to be made from the annual income. The Government should have passed a long time ago this law and the Law on Philanthropy and Sponsorship and it is encouraging that it has kept its promise.

V). Law on the modification of the Parliament Regulation and Law on Government.

ADEPT comment: The draft provides for the publication of draft laws and public debates on them. Thus, the Parliament Regulation and the Law on Government shall be amended so as to allow Permanent Bureau or Government to decide ex officio or on request whether to publish a draft law and how to conduct public debates. The draft law is aimed to improve the functioning of democratic institutions in the Republic of Moldova. The previous Governments might have taken those measures as well, if they had really intended to make their activity more transparent.

Parliament Activity Review July 15-19, 2002

July 22, 2002

In the time period covered by the report the most interesting debates were generated not by the legislative acts, but rather by reports on the enforcement of previously passed legal acts. The opposition may only applaud when the Government and other relevant bodies are criticized, however, the majority faction too is not willing to tolerate the inefficiency and inactivity of the relevant state bodies and decision makers.

Presented bellow are some of the most important legal acts examined by the Parliament in the relevant time period:

Legal acts adopted in the final reading

I). Law on Declaring and Overseeing the Patrimony of state officials, judges, prosecutors, public officers and other decision-makers.

ADEPT Comment: The adoption of this law has been awaited for a long time as it is considered to be an important tool in fighting corruption and ensuring the accountability and transparency of public officers. The law provides for:

1. 1. Provisions of the law: - obligation to declare and procedure of overseeing the patrimony of public officers.
2. Subjects of the law: President of the Republic of Moldova, deputies, Government members, judges, prosecutors, members of the Court of Accounts, National Bank Board of Directors, members of the Securities Market National Commission, of the Central Electoral Commission, heads of the local government, Deputy Ministers, Chiefs of Departments, Chief of Customs and their deputies, Chiefs of Agencies and other institutions of the central government, Directors of the state enterprises, etc.
3. Objects to declare: income hold at the time of filling the declaration, real and personal estate, pledges, including those of his/her family members; stocks owned both in the Republic of Moldova and abroad, etc.
4. Bodies entrusted to collect the declarations:
 - a. Central Control Commission (from high-rank officials - President, Government, deputies, judges of the Constitutional Court, General Prosecutor and his/her deputies, Ombudsman, members of the Court of Accounts and National Security Market Commission, etc)
 - b. Department Control Commission - from the rest of the subjects.
5. The law also provides for: secret information; transparency of declaration (releasing to press the declarations filled by the high-rank officials), liability of the subjects to the law (including ousting). However, it is not clear how can the President or deputy be ousted as long as there are no provisions in the Constitution, regarding failure or falsely filling of declarations.
6. Several experts voiced their skepticism with regard to the efficiency of the law on the grounds that its provisions are rather declarative. Nonetheless, the efficiency of the law would greatly depend on those who enforce it.

II). Law on the Bar.

ADEPT Comment: We have previously examined the law. Given the fact that new amendments have been operated we shall come back with a more detailed analysis upon its publication.

III). Law on the Military Reserves.

ADEPT Comment: Under the provisions of the law reserves is defined as citizens in reserve. Reserves are to be mobilized upon calamities, technical accidents and catastrophes. Reserves shall include citizens who completed military service, who graduated military courses, who completed alternative military service, as well as citizens up to 32 years of age eligible for the military service, but who refrained from it. Territorial-administrative bodies shall keep a record of the said persons.

The law also provides for: reserve structure and age limit; reserve training, reserve mobilization at the workplace; reserve medical examination; and reserve social security.

Although the law includes some innovatory provisions, the enforcement of the law would incur great expenses to the state budget. The state could barely cover the needs of the regular army not to speak about reserve. The good thing is that Moldova's neutrality envisages only defense training, and according to the military strategy defense requires far less human and material resources than offensive.

IV). Law on Preparation for Defense.

ADEPT Comment: The law provides for the procedure of exercising the Constitutional obligation of defending the country:

1. Definition of the military service. It is binding for all men, citizens of the Republic of Moldova (women may serve in military based on a contract).
2. Definition of the alternative service. The alternative service shall be regulated by a Government Resolution. Consequently, upon the enforcement of this law the Law on Alternative Services shall be abrogated, whereas alternative service shall be regulated based on the Government Resolution.

Alternative service has been largely debated in the society, as many young people evaded military service for various reasons. However, the efforts undertaken by the Government to regulate this issue have failed so far as the Law on the Alternative Service allows anyone to evade from the service provided he transfers monthly a quota of his salary to the state budget. Nonetheless, the essence of the alternative service has been for the recruiter to do voluntary, public and low paid works, which otherwise nobody is willing to do.

3. Military record of the citizens (recruited and in reserve) shall be kept by specialized bodies (military and recruitment centers).
4. Military service has been reduced from 18 to 12 months.
5. Military service based on a contract, type of contract and period thereof.
6. Military service conducted at the Military Departments of the universities and institutes. Noteworthy, such Departments were closed 10 years ago. Universities are not obliged to open such Departments, but rather decide whether there is a need for such a department in their institution.

As already mentioned above, the enforcement of the law would be difficult due to the lack of finances. This is especially true with regard to military service based on a contract.

V). Law on completing the Penal Code.

ADEPT Comment: A new article has been added to the Penal Code providing sanctions (penalties or sentence up to 15 years) for abusively taking possession of churches.

VI). Resolution on human resources policy in the public service.

ADEPT Comment: The Government passed the policy so as to insure the reformation, democratization and de-bureaucratization of the public service. The policy is aimed to establish a framework for developing new laws regulating public service. The policy includes several new provisions, such as:

1. Screening and recruiting of staff shall be conducted based on a contest, with some minor exceptions.
 2. Clear guarantees for continuity in the public service, so as to avoid change of staff upon the change of leadership, or that of state policy in the field.
 3. New motivation methods.
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VII). Laws on the ratification of international treaties.

ADEPT Comment: The Parliament ratified:

1. Convention on defending human rights and dignity with regard to biological or medical appliance and additional protocol prohibiting human cloning.
 2. CIS Agreement on cooperation in publishing and book distribution.
 3. Agreement on cooperation of CIS states regarding media outlets.
 4. Resolution of the CIS Economic Council on joint scientific research upon calamities or technical catastrophes.
 5. CIS Agreement on establishing Interstate Currency Committee, CIS Agreement on investment cooperation, and CIS Convention on protecting investors' rights.
 6. International Convention on preventing terrorism financing; International Convention on fighting bomb terrorism and International Convention against hostage taking.
 7. Agreement on debt restructuring between the Republic of Moldova and "KFW" German Bank. The agreement provides for the restructuring a 13 million Euro debt for a 15 years period.
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Legal acts examined and adopted in the first (not final) reading

I). Draft law on the modification and completion of the Law on Joint Stock Ventures.

ADEPT Comment: The relevant law excludes binding audit of the economic and financial activity of the joint stock ventures.

II). Proiectul legii cu privire la suspendarea activității Zonei Antreprenoriatului Liber "Expo-Business-Chi'inău".

ADEPT Comment: The draft preserves certain guarantees to the enterprises operating in the Free Zone in the next 10 years, in line with regulations to be established by the Government.

Parliament Activity Review July 22-26, 2002

August 6, 2002

In the mentioned period the Parliament agenda included more than 30 legislative acts, some of which of extreme importance to the country. None of the acts was examined in a single reading; all of them were adopted in the final reading.

I. Law on the Audiovisual Public Institution

ADEPT comment: The adoption of the law was accompanied by various events and turn-ups; and this not only because of the Council of Europe resolution. The fact that three draft laws were examined is very meaningful in itself.

The Christian-Democrats' draft was rejected from the very beginning on the grounds that it hadn't been sent for the expertise of the Council of Europe. The Braghis Alliance faction proffered the draft developed by the Association of Electronic Press (APEL).

Initially, the Parliament Commission recommended adopting the draft developed by the Presidency as the basic version. During the debates though, Braghis Alliance faction claimed that the draft they had submitted was far better according to the European Council expert. After consultations, the majority faction agreed to adopt APEL's draft as the basic one, whereas the Presidency's draft as an alternative one.

The Parliamentary Commission recommended the deputies to operate several modifications to the APEL draft, in particular with regard to the membership and election of the Governing Council, provisions which are to be taken from the Presidency draft. Rejecting the said modifications Braghis Alliance withdrew their draft.

This sudden turn-up of situation offered a great advantage to the Communist faction, which unanimously voted the draft proffered by the Presidency, accepting only few modifications suggested by the Government and the Communist deputies.

In conclusion, both parties promoted their own positions and both failed to reach a compromise. Thus, the draft, which was more acceptable to the governing, has been adopted.

II. Law on completing the Law on the State Budget for Year 2002 and canceling the debts of "Teleradio-Moldova" State Company

ADEPT comment: Before proceeding to the reorganization of the said company, the Parliament took care of canceling its debts to the state budget, namely 15 million Lei. Noteworthy, neither the ruling party nor the opposition insisted on controlling why the company incurred such a debt. The only explanation provided was that those debts would hinder the company's activity in the future.

III. Law on the modification and completion of legal acts in the field of education

ADEPT comment: Under the modifications, the Minister of Education will hold the exclusive right to appoint and oust the headmasters of state institutions, lyceums, and heads of county education departments.

In their turn, the heads of the education departments will be entitled to appoint and oust headmasters of the kindergartens, primary schools, gymnasium, professional, art and sports schools. The law is aimed to set clear cut procedure on appointing headmasters. However, many criticized it for excessive centralization of the institutions and schools.

IV. Law on the modification and completion of legal acts referring to publishing drafts of official decisions

ADEPT comment: The law provides that the Permanent Bureau of the Parliament and the Government of the Republic of Moldova may decide to publish draft acts ex officio or at the request. Furthermore, they also are entitled to decide on the method of public debates of the draft legal and normative acts and on the examination of the submitted recommendations.

As the law doesn't specify the subjects entitled to ask for the publication of the draft acts, one may claim that the adoption of the law is a step towards increased transparency of the public institutions.

V. Law on entrusting the Government to issue ordinances

ADEPT comment: Once Republic of Moldova turned to the parliamentary regime, several amendments were operated in the Constitution providing for delegation of certain legislative prerogatives to the Government. However, for the third year the Parliament adopts laws to allow the Government to issue ordinances. During the last three years the Government issued only two ordinances, one is still in force and another one, on pre-custom inspection was abrogated by the Parliament at the end of 2000.

This time, the Parliament limited the areas on which the Government may issue ordinances from 8 to 4, on the grounds that organic laws regulate some of the said areas and the Constitution does not allow for such delegation.

VI. Law on the modification of legislative acts on organization and participation in public rallies

ADEPT comment: In order to have a quite fall, the Parliament introduced additional provisions to the Code on Offences and set sanctions for involving children in political rallies. Furthermore, the deputies would have to meet additional requirements whenever they host reunions or public rallies. Needless the say, this spring opposition has exploited the provisions allowing them to host reunions with the voters when staging the protest rallies.

VII. Law on the ratification of the Agreement on development credit

ADEPT comment: The law ratifies the Agreement on a \$10 million credit granted by the Agency for International Development to the Republic of Moldova to support rural investment and services. The credit is granted for a 40 years period, with a 1-year grace period and a 0.75% interest rate.

The credit is provided for:

1. Rural services provision;
2. Rural entrepreneurship;
3. Rural financing;
4. Project administration.

The implementation of the Agreement shall be monitored quarterly, so as to avoid fraud and misspending.

VIII. Law on the modification and completion of legislative acts in the field of bookkeeping

ADEPT comment: Under the law, legal and natural entities, state funded institutions, notaries and lawyers are obliged to comply with the bookkeeping standards and submit fiscal and statistics reports to the relevant bodies. Furthermore, the law provides for obligatory inventory upon certain cases.

IX. Law on the refugee status

ADEPT comment: The law provides for the legal, economic, social and organizational aspect of granting a refugee status in the Republic of Moldova. The law provides for:

1. Notions of refugee, political refugee, etc.
 2. Principles applied: non-discrimination, confidentiality, unity of family, protection of children, etc.
 3. Competencies of the relevant public officers.
 4. Procedure for examining refugee applications.
 5. Cease of the refugee status.
 6. Cooperation with international organizations in the field.
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X. Law on the modification and completion of legislative acts on the production and sale of munitions

ADEPT comment: We have already dwelled on the issue in the Legislative Commentary of 2001. The haste in passing the law points to the great interests in liberalizing munitions trade. The authors of the draft explained the need to liberalize the munitions market by the need to comply with the legislation on monopoly and loyal competition. Another argument is the Constitutional provisions on free market, free enterprise and loyal competition.

One may conclude that whenever businesses under their control are at stake, representatives of the majority faction forget about the need to protect the state interests and about state control over some strategic areas such as national security.

XI. Law on Free Economic Zone "Ungheni-Business"

ADEPT comment: This law has drawn the public attention in particular because it provides for the inauguration of a Free Economic Zone at the time another one is closed in Chisinau. The latter was closed on the grounds that the activity of such entities is questionable and that enterprising functioning on its territory commit a lot of frauds by exploiting the permissive legislation. We shall closely monitor the report issued by the Court of Accounts to see what would be the impact of the newly established Economic Zone in the Republic of Moldova's economy.

XII. Resolution on control over the enforcement of the legal provisions

ADEPT comment: Under the resolution, the enforcement of the Law on Frontier and Law on Minorities by the public officers is declared as unsatisfactory, whereas the Government is entrusted to take urgent measures to improve the current state of affairs.

Noteworthy, the governing is very much concerned about the faulty enforcement of the legislation by the public officers, fact confirmed in the speech of the President Voronin in Parliament when he referred to the necessity to perfect the mechanism of overseeing the enforcement of the laws passed.